

## PSYCHE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., APRIL 1888.

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## GONIA SENILIS WILLISTON.

I had the good fortune to find two specimens of this pretty species of *tachinidae* in the Löw collection from Texas.

The species was described in the number of the *Canadian entomologist* for January 1887 from a single specimen from western Kansas. The specimens that I examined agree with the description in all respects except in the coloration of the abdomen. In one of them the abdomen was wholly black, with the ordinary pilose bands along the edge of each segment, appearing very much like that of *Gonia frontosa* Say. The other specimen on the contrary, had a large amount of red on the abdomen, reminding one of the abdomen of *Gonia exul* Williston, there being only a median line black in the first, second and third segments, and even a trace of red on the base of the fourth. The only other difference observable between these two specimens was the slightly smaller size, shorter wings and less number of black hairs on the base of the antennae, in the second specimen.

There can be no doubt, I think, that these specimens are *Gonia senilis* Williston, because of the agreement in all characters except the color of the abdomen; and, besides, this character is variable in the other species of this genus, but never as far as I know, to anywhere near the extent that it is in this species.

C. W. Woodworth.

## THREE RARE ENTOMOLOGICAL WORKS.

The library of the Museum of comparative zoology at Harvard university has lately obtained the following rare works.

The author's original copy of Townend Glover's "Engraved plates of his Illustrations of North American entomology, colored by the hand of the author; also a few original drawings." These are in five quarto volumes.

By the same author, "Original drawings, principally of cotton insects and other insects injurious or beneficial to agriculture." In two octavo volumes. "Only 15 copies of these plates were printed for private distribution. The drawings are dated 1854 to 1857. A number of plates of lepidoptera are added, produced by the mechanical transference of the wing-scales to paper."

By the same author. "Proofs from ten early copper plates, the author's first attempt at an illustrated work on entomology."

## EGG-LAYING OF LIMENITIS DISIPPUS.

Mr. Scudder asks (*PSYCHE*, v. 3, p. 30) if I am "confident that the several eggs on a given leaf were all laid by the same butterfly."

I cannot be absolutely sure of the first one laid on the leaf having four eggs, for that I did not see deposited—as I did the others—owing to the steepness of the bank and the low poplars which were abundant enough to impede my progress.

The eggs all hatched within twenty-four hours after the first larva appeared.

There was more difference in their pupation, the first and last being four days apart; and in their emerging there was a difference of six days between the first and last.

My whole experience with *L. disippus* was a surprise to me, for I had found but one or two larvae before last summer and had never seen the eggs, while, last summer, I found more larvae of *L. disippus* than of any other butterfly, and found so many eggs, on poplar leaves, that I gave up collecting them.

Caroline G. Soule.